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"PUT UP THY SWORD."

When, in the shadows of Gethsemane, Christ said to the angry Peter: "Put up thy sword," He made the disciple the type of warring nations. The command was admonition for patience and forbearance, the first direct order for universal peace.

Suppose the days of miracles could come back, and that somewhere out of the heavens, cleaving the crystal spaces, that gentle voice could say aloud to the war-crazed hosts, killing each other on already historic battle-grounds: "Put up thy swords." What a magnetic silence, what a blessed peace there would fall upon the world. Roses would grow up in the death trenches and the cannon's throat would fill with rust. Men would turn in abhorrence from their task of killing; and the voice of Rachel, heard throughout the land, would be a voice of singing for her children saved.

For, after all, what is war, and what are the fruits thereof?

"War is glory," say the leaders; and the enlisted men, stirred to a passion of enthusiasm, follow the throb of the drums to where the banners blossom in the sky—and are fed as so much carrion to the vultures of destruction. War is glory, but for the few; for the many it is pain and anguish and annihilation.

And the fruits of war?

To the soldier in the ranks, not so much as a grave of his own on which his loved ones may plant the "rosemary that is for memory," but to rot in a trench, where hundreds of his unnamed comrades lie, one more clod returned to dust.

To the leaders, if they are successful, the fruits are a little glory, a little flaunting of flags, and then "six feet of English ground," a mausoleum under the Grecian sky, a dagger's thrust at the foot of Pompey's statue, a death-bed in a far sea-girt prison under alien stars. And, after these, a line in history.

This war has already made its sacrifice of life, poured out its full libation of blood to Mars. Belgium has once more become a veritable Golgotha—"a place of skulls"—half of France is in mourning, and all of Germany weeps on her doorsteps. The end can be only a few blood-stained laurels, a few rods of territory, one side or the other; and to offset these an estopped scientific progress, ruined commerce, thousands of widows and orphans and desolate homes, and the bitter racial hatreds that will be handed down, even unto the third and fourth generations of them who hated peace.

And all of this hideous pain and passion and sorrow and sacrifice for what?

To test the war strength of leaders and rulers who had ground their people on the wheel of militarism for a quarter of a century. For Europe had no reason to fight; she had her treaties and her laws of arbitration, but because she had the guns and the ships she forgot her obligations to science and civilization, to the God of peace and to the mothers of men.

The miracle of reconciliation will not come in a week or a month, for the time of miracles has past. But when it does come men will stand aghast at their own bloody work, and ashamed that they heeded not the command spoken to them through the person of Peter that memorial night nearly 2,000 years ago: "Put up thy sword; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."—Commercial Appeal.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Speaking again of the incalculable benefits the United States should derive from the foreign war putting a stop to the manufacture of the numerous articles it has been our custom to import, the principal obstacle in the way seems to be the uncertainty of the duration of the war, and that in all probability it will be over before American manufacturers can equip themselves to meet the emergency. It is freely conceded on all sides that the American continent has the raw material for the manufacture of every article the war has shut off, and if we only had the means of manufacture, we could lead the world. Even if the war is of short duration we should have learned a valuable lesson and begin now to prepare to manufacture our raw material at home. The opportunity now before the American people is too apparent to need discussion. Drugs and dye stuffs seem to be about the hardest hit of anything, and it is said the American continent has the raw material and only needs the laboratories to supply the demand.

One on the Judge.

The natural wit of the Irishman is never questioned, but it is not often that a joke is occasioned in so dignified a manner as the following, which occurred in the circuit court at Caruthersville not long ago, with Judge Frank Kelly of Cape Girardeau on the bench.

J. Hinshaw, a big, good natured Irishman, was called as a witness in a case, and taking his seat in the witness chair, the judge looked down at him and observed that he was leisurely puffing at his pipe, and said, "Pat, will you kindly dispose of that pipe until the court is through with you?" "Sure, Moike," was the prompt reply, and the judge, in turning his head away, exposed a large Shamrock grin.

A Pointer.

Look for the Hayti Herald print on all posters and printed matter handed to you on the streets, passed in at your homes, or that you see posted. If you do not see "Herald Print, Hayti, Mo.," in small type, at the bottom, you will know that we did not do the work, and, no matter what its nature, whether base ball, church, show or business, you can know whether or not the Herald has been patronized, and whether or not you care to spend your money to patronize a gang who are working against all the best interests of Hayti.

Preacher-Horsethief.

Rev. W. Y. Arysdale, a book agent and sanctified Methodist preacher, was arrested at the Ben Hopkins place in Dunklin county the other day, having in his possession a horse and buggy stolen from Charles Fowler, near Fulton, Ky. At the time of the arrest he was assisting Rev. Ethan Allen in a revival meeting at Beechwell.

The report is current that large quantities of meat has been spoiling in the coolers of packing houses through an effort on the part of packers to store meat in the hope of forcing up prices by placing small quantities on the market. Such an act is highly criminal and should meet with the most severe punishment.

Edwin S. Huffman, circuit court clerk and candidate for reelection, was here Friday afternoon, shaking hands with his friends.

EMPLOYED 50 MEN.

Rather an amusing incident occurred at Kennett on Wednesday night of last week, having its origin at a socialist speaking, in an effort on the part of the speaker to mislead and prejudice the laboring man and get him to believe there was no demand for labor and that men could not get employment. Lee Shelton, one of the capitalists of Dunklin county, happened to be present, and the speaker seemed to pick Lee for a mark, and there is where the fun came in. Lee, like Matt J. Conran in the legislature a few years ago, who on account of being a bachelor, was presented in the halls of the legislature with an infant's wardrobe of costly wearing apparel, and a new arrival having put in an appearance at the home of a good friend of his in Jefferson City the night before, he very gracefully turned the beautiful and well selected articles over to his friend until such a time as he should need them. Only the case of Lee Shelton was different. Lee was asked how many men he would employ, if they wanted work, and he said 50, the next day, at two dollars a day, to work on the public roads, and he wanted them to meet him at six o'clock the next morning and be ready for work. To show that he was in earnest, he offered the speaker a job also, but the speaker said he was not able to work. Lee said the speaker seemed to possess good lungs, so he would give him a riding job, but the speaker renigged. At six o'clock the next morning about 6 men showed up for work, and from then until eight o'clock they continued to straggle in, but Lee was Johnny on the spot, and had conveyances—automobiles, etc., ready to take the laborers to the places assigned to them, and overseers in waiting to carry on the road work. At noon he furnished them with lunch, and when the day's work was done conveyed them back to town and bought each man a ticket to the moving picture show. It is estimated that the 50 men cost him about \$225, or perhaps more, and he was highly pleased with the experiment.

A Second Appeal.

What is going to be done about the piece of bad road just west of Hayti, which comes right up to the city limits, at the end of Cardinal street, on the Braggadocio route? It is time to act. The weather is good and there is plenty of labor. Why not follow the plan of Lee Shelton of Kennett and hire about 50 men for one day and go out and repair the road so the people west of Hayti can come here to sell their produce and spend their money? There is only one-eighth of a mile of this road—can't we do something to remedy its condition? You ask us what we will do; we have set several dollars worth of type and devoted several dollars worth of space to call the matter to your attention.

50 Years For Rape.

George Vick, accused of rape upon the person of his twelve-year-old blind step-daughter at Chaffee last September, was tried before the circuit court in Scott county a few days ago, and upon a plea of guilty was sentenced to 50 years in the penitentiary. He is about 50 years old.

Miss Pauline O'Brient, chief operator of the telephone exchange at Kennett, came over last week on a two weeks' visit to Mrs. John Scott.

Gingham Dresses for the girls, sizes 2 to 14 years, at Buckleys.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Government land in Mississippi county, Ark., is to be opened for settlement, the Big Lake, Brown Lake and Round Lake sections being declared belonging to the government, and in this connection the following has been given out by the Department of Interior:

"Department of Interior, U. S. Land Office, Little Rock, Arkansas, August 14, 1914.

NOTICE.

On July 16, 1914, the Commissioner of the General Land Office rendered a decision holding that considerable areas within the so-called "Big Lake," as shown on the plats of T. 14, 15 and 26 N., R. 9 E., approved March 18, 1848, and T. 15 and 16 N., R. 10 E., approved June 27, 1849, and within the so-called "Brown Lake," as shown on plat T. 11 N., R. 8 E., approved October 27, 1845, and within the area of so-called "Round Lake," as shown on plat of R. 14 N., R. 11 E., approved June 5, 1847, all of which lands are in Mississippi county, Ark., were lands in place at date of the original survey of the several townships, in which they are situated and were accordingly erroneously omitted from those surveys.

The decision recommends that the said lands be surveyed as a part of the public domain under the provision covering the survey of public lands. This decision was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and on August 1, 1914, the Chief of Surveying Division was directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the survey to be made at the earliest practical date.

JNO. W. ALLEN, Register.

A. M. WARD, Receiver.

Any person desiring to enter some of these lands should make application as soon as the surveys are made. Township diagrams and full particulars may be had by sending \$1 for each diagram desired, to the Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Little Rock, Ark.

To Aid the Cotton Grower.

Action to alleviate the threatened credit stringency in the south was taken at a meeting of the business men in St. Louis last week. It is estimated that \$150,000,000 may be required to handle the 3,000,000 surplus bales of cotton. It was pointed out that the Aldrich-Vreeland bill and the Federal reserve bank law permitted unlimited credit on approved security, and that the warehouse receipts for cotton, if of the approved class, would be approved securities for rediscount in the Federal reserve banks. The method proposed is to ask the local country merchant to take a chattel mortgage on whatever cotton is offered him as security, to endorse the note, and offer it to his local bank. If it is refused, he will be told St. Louis business men will accept such a note in payment for goods purchased. The St. Louis business men then may place the note with the local banks, to be turned into the Federal reserve banks.

Wm. Phoenix, of the Concord neighborhood, has just returned from a trip to the Ozark country, whither he was intending to change his residence, but he is now more firmly convinced than ever that Pemiscot county is the finest country on earth—and it is.

Money to loan on improved farms in Pemiscot county. P. S. Ravenstein, Hayti.

FARMERS, BEWARE.

Every effort is being made, by the government of the United States, by the southern states, by capitalists and by banking concerns to handle the immense cotton crop of the southern states in a manner to protect the producer and supply him with the money to gather the crop and meet current expenses.

But we can see now that the renter is going to have a battle-royal before him, and that in many instances he may be made to suffer. The money to handle the crop is going to be available, but the renter must depend upon the land owner, the home merchant, banker or cotton buyer to place the money within his reach, or it will do him no good, and there are going to be many instances where home land owner's and others are not going to come to the rescue of the renter, but, instead, they are going to attempt to crush him and take what he has. The renter must have help from the outside. The land owner holds a lien on his crops for the rent; the merchant or the banker holds a mortgage for the supplies to make the crop, and the renter is at their mercy. We do not mean to infer that all land owners, merchants and bankers will take this undue and criminal advantage, but there will be some such instances, and the renters should organize strongly to protect themselves and force those whose duty it is to assist them in financing the crop and receiving for it what it is worth.

These remarks are brought by the fact that a certain large land owner and capitalist in an adjoining county last week refused to assist one of his tenants in gathering and ginning the cotton crop and preparing it for the market.

To Tag the Bachelors.

A move is on foot to create a tag day for bachelors. This will give the old maids and widows, as well as some of the younger set a chance to break down the reserve and timidity of the bachelors and give cupid's darts a chance to find lodgment. It is estimated that we have in Missouri approximately 120,000 bachelors and an equal number of widows, and it will be an amusing spectacle to see the bachelors and widows play hide and seek on tag day.

"School Clean-Up Day."

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last convention of the county school superintendents, the state superintendent of schools has designated Saturday, August 29 "School Clean-Up Day." He requests the patrons, directors teachers and pupils of each district to assemble at the schoolhouse and make the building and grounds sanitary and beautiful.

No More Convict Labor.

James Houchin, who operates the Star Clothing Company factory in the penitentiary and who employs from 900 to 1000 convicts under the contract system at 75 cents a day, his served notice on the prison administration that he will terminate his contract on Dec. 31, 1914. The contract system is fast dying out in the Missouri penitentiary, and the state will soon have to furnish employment for all of its convicts.

V. E. Hopkins, telegraph operator, left Friday for several weeks' vacation. He will visit his homefolks at Bloomfield and from there he will go to St. Louis.

THE TINDLE MATTER.

The Citizens Trust Company, receiver and financial agent of the Pemiscot County Bank, filed suits in the chancery court yesterday aggregating \$98,000 against Memphis banks, brokers and business houses for the bank's funds alleged to have been paid to them on the personal account of A. C. Tindle, who was cashier.

Tindle wrecked the bank, and considering his opportunities made a cleaner sweep than C. H. Raine did of the old Mercantile Bank. The Mercantile Bank was capitalized at \$200,000, and was supposed to have a large surplus. Raine stole \$1,001,000. The Pemiscot County Bank was capitalized at \$75,000. It failed in May, 1913. Tindle is charged with having misappropriated to the extent of more than \$300,000.

There are more than 40 indictments against him pending trial. Upon one he has been convicted, but is waiting on the result of an appeal.

Boyd & Bejach, for the receiver, filed a joint suit yesterday against the Central-State National Bank, the Central-State Bank and Trust Company, the Central Bank and Trust Company, the State National Bank for \$25,000, and Miller & Cotter, brokers for discovery; against T. N. Reid, broker, for \$6,000; against Miller & Cotter, brokers, for \$22,500; against the Continental Gin Company for \$5,540; Memphis State Bank, \$4,901; Gullett Gin Company, \$3,995; W. A. Gage & Co., \$10,000; Wilson-Ward Company, \$10,812; Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company, \$7,500 for discovery, and the Security Bank and Trust Company, \$2,480.

A considerable portion of Tindle's alleged speculations it is charged went the cotton speculative route, and the suits against brokers are brought for the recovery of gambling accounts.

Several suits for discovery are to require the defendants to produce their books and show their transactions with Tindle.

It is claimed further that Tindle paid a number of individual debts with the bank's money, suit for which is brought against the Continental Gin Company, the Gullett Gin Company, W. A. Gage & Co. and the Wilson-Ward Company.

Other suits will be brought in Missouri and elsewhere that Tindle had dealing.—Commercial Appeal.

Rent too High.

Dennis Rushing of Blytheville, Arkansas, was here last week, looking for a location to open a photograph gallery, and met with the usual draw back to our city, that of no suitable building, and the buildings he could use being entirely too high in rent. We can never have a much better town until some of the owners of vacant lots on the public square get to placing business houses upon them.

Jesse DeLisle; Phonsie DeLisle and son, Louie, and Jonah DeLisle all of Portageville, automobilized down to this city Friday, to look after their land and farm interests. The DeLisles are pioneer citizens of Southeast Missouri, descending from the early French settlers, and for many years they have been numbered among our leading and most progressive citizens. We first knew the DeLisles twenty-seven years ago, or in 1887.

Gingham Dresses for the girls, sizes 2 to 14 years, at Buckleys.